AT LARGE.

Elliott, the Forger, Escapes from His Keeper in Court.

WHAT HIS KEEPER SAYS

The Romance of a Noted Criminal's Life.

By a clover trick, exceedingly well timed in its ex-\$64,000 check forgery on the New York Life Insurance Company, yesterday effected his escape. The scene of the escape was the Supreme Court room, where Elliott and his accomplice, Charles Becker, had been brought on a writ of babeas corpus. They left the Tombe at of keeper Frederick Van Tyne, of the prison. Keeper Mack left at the same time, having in stody Patrick Reilly, one of the prisoners arrested the night previous in the "Burnt Rag" stloon. The officers proceeded with their prisoners to the new Court House, Keeper Mack and his man leading eaching the Supreme Court room Mack conducted rival preceded that of Van Tyne by about five minutes. When the latter entered with his prisoners he took a seas near the wall of the court room, his prisoners taking chairs by his side, furthest from the door.

The court room was comfortably filled with lawyers and others awaiting the arrival of Judge Donohue, and she attendance was constantly morecang. Ellion shifted about uneasily in his chair and en-leavored to conceal from gazers the irons which manucled him to his fellow prisoner. After a tew minutes he leaned his head toward Keeper Van Tyne and whispered some-The keeper responded by taking a small key from his pocket and unlocking the haudouffs, releasing Elitott's arm and leaving the irons dangling at Becker's wrist, "Thank you," said Elliott, apparently much relieved, and setting back in his chair as if satisfied to wait any length of time for the disposition of his case. Assistant District Attorney Leary had in the meantime entered the room, and was was the diamissal of the writs with regard to Eiliott and Becker. No argument was necessary, and neither of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Fellows or Mr. Brooks, were present the Grand Jury having the day previous lound an indictment against both prisoners. The write sposed of, Assistant District Attorney Leary walked soward the prisoners and stood by the side of Keeper Van Tyne, who began talking with him.

THE BIRD PLIES, Lawyers were coming in and going out, passing and repassing the prisoners, and the usual noise and comotion incident to court proceedings were going on. The conversation ended Van Type turned to look at his prisoners, but Elliott was gone. "Where's Elliott," iburply asked the astonished keeper, speaking to Becker. "I'm sure I don't know," was that worthy's response, crossing his legs and putting on a look of supreme indifference. Thoroughly alarmed the keeper and asked nim to watch Becker while he searched for Eibott. Mack accordingly moved his prisoner to Becker's Van Tyne returned, pale and excited. "Stay here," said he to his partner, "while I give the alarm." Ter minutes later Van Tyne again returned, but had foun: no trace of his late prisoner. A court officer mean-Captain Walsh, and that official bustened to telegraph the fact of the e-cape to the Central Office. Superin sendent Walling received the despatch, and instantly sent out a general alurm to all the precincts.

A glance at the "album," otherwise known as the Rogue's Gallery, shows Elliott sitting with his arms prossed, and a grim smile on his countenance as if geenly relishing the discomfiture of the police. A DISCONSOLATE KEEPER.
Returning to the Tombs with his remaining prison-

ers, Keeper Van Tyne hastened to mierin Warden Quinn of what had happened. The conference was apparently of a spirited nature, as when the pair emerged into the corridor the Warden's face was red fer than usual, and the keeper's was several shades paler. Nothing could be done but hope, and on this ender thread of comfort the disconsolate Van Tyne was obliged to hang the balance of the day. He did no further work in the Tombs, but went home with the assurance from the Warden that charges were to be preferred against both him and Keeper Mack. The strange part of the escape is low Elliott managed to pass his keeper to reach the door, as he must have done, without being noticed. his frequent visits to the Supreme Court on the conthe door, as he must have done, without being noticed. His frequent visits to the Supreme Court on the continued writ of babeas corpus (he had been brought up over a dozen times, pending the action of the Grand Jury) made him well known to the officers of the court room and its frequenters. Besides, nobedy outside the court room noticed him ferve. A clearer case of complete vanishment is rarely recorded.

WHAT THE KERFERS SAY.

When questioned about the escape by the HERALD reporter Keeper Mack said:—"I was looking after my own prisoner, and the persons constantly passing in and out of the court room obstructed my view of Elliott and Bocker. My first knowledge of the escape was when Yan Tyne rushed over to ms."

Keeper Van Tyne was looking vury gloomy when saxed for his explanation. "I had taken Elliott soveral times to court," he said, "and I requently layored him by removing his handcuffs after he was in the room. I never took any other chances with him, and I was dumfounded when he got away. I can account for it only by his wedging in between the passers oy, he was so small and wiry."

Warden Quinn was much cargined at the escape and expressed his intention to bring charges forthwith against both keeper. Van Tyne has been employed as a keeper in the Tombs for about three years and has always been regarded as faithful. During most of the time he served also as cierk.

The forgery for which Elliott was indicted in still

a keeper in the Tombs for about three years and has always been regarded as faithful. During most of the time he served also as clerk.

Renorsts of the Crime.

The forgery for which Elbott was indicted is still fresh in the minds of many. Briefly the facts are as follows:—George W. Chadwick, a shrewd manipulator of things "crooked," met Horace E. Brown, a carbaione broker, last November, and said, "Get me a good broker to transact a little business out of the ordinary and our commission will be twenty-live per cent of the proceeds; I will obtain a check for \$64,000; its genumeness cannot be doubted; let the broker get it certified by the Union Trust Company and tuy gold with a; whom it is presented for payment its forgery will for the first time be discovered." Brown agreed and secured drouge L. Maxwell as such broker. The check was in due time produced and tound to be for \$64,000, on the New York Life Insurance Company. The scheme was partially carried out, but brown turned State's evidence. How the romarks were cargair.

On February 20, Police Officer Weinberg, of the Mulberry street police station, arrested an expressman named August sohn, of No. 211 Rivington street, who mad his truck filled with property taken by burglars from T. B. Bedle & Co., of No. 74 Chambers street. When taken to the police station he told Captain Atlaire that be would make important revelations if the police would not press the charge against him of being in possession of stolen goods. The Captain referred the matter to Destrict Attorney Pholps and the prisoner, in view of a mitigation of punishment, subsequently told that he had been for years implicated with ecounterfolters, and had frequently moved their machinery and implements. The truth of this story

matter to District Attorney Phelps and the prisoner, in view of a mitigation of punsament, subsequently told that he had been for years implicated with counterfeiters, and had frequently moved that machinery and implements. The truth of his story was confirmed by a rolative of his, Mrs. Catharine Sohrer, and in whose bouts a quantity of firs, lowelry, &a., believed to nave been stolen, were found. The prisoner, after some heattation, told where a gang of forger's could be arrested, and on the 10th of April, with the aid of detectives, Captain Albaire arrested Frederick Elijott, anias Joseph Riley, alias Joseph Raymond, shiss Jaseph Randail, shas lie Dunham, shis Little Joe, who escaped yesterday. The rost mame of the individual in question is believed to he Joseph Raymond, as a butcher in one of the public markets of this city.

A with caraker.

Elliott was a pickpocket in his younger days, while residing with his family in Division street, where he was born. Having gone through that apprenticeship, with several imprisonments, he became a "lorger's kid." Before entering into this second saite he worked for some time as a jeweller's apprentice in Boston, and decamped with about five thousand dorlars' worth of jewelry. As a "kid" he travened over the greater part of the Union with Ira Garsida and "Blill" Patterson, celebrated forgers. They commenced their forging expedition in 1868. Elijott's part of the conspiring was to play the innocent cerk for Garside or Fatterson, elebrated forgers. They commenced their forging expedition in 1868. Elijott's part of the conspiring was to play the innocent cerk for Garside or Fatterson, elebrated forgers. They commence their forging expedition in 1868. Elijott's part of the conspiring was to play the innocent cerk for Garside or Fatterson, elebrated for the seal, in an innocent manuer, that he knew hothing about his employers' character or business and was discharged. Before this last act in the conspiring the third National Bank of Bolitmore in August, 1873. He was always se

married to an English burgfar who went by the sobriquet of "Twe to One," and had recently died in an English prison in Australia. After his death she inherited his title and was known as "Lydis I wo to One." She was subsequently chloroformed to death by one of the gang. Another woman who appeared on the scene was the wife of Howard Adams—namely, a former Mrs. Wallace, a Franch woman formerly employed in a confectioner's store in Mercer streat While in England "Lattle Joe" assisted the great American forgers—George McDonnell, the two Bidwells and Edward Noyes—in their supendous swindle on the Bank of England. All these worthies except "Little Joe" were sentenced to imprisonment for his, is London, it may be remembered, on August 24, 1873. Little Joe grew weary of London, and with the same gang who roubed the Entituore Bank went on a grand tour in England. They took with them one Jack Phailips, slias Junkey, an Englash forger. Al Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, all the gang save Chapman were arrested for passing forged letters of credit; but, owing to a tack of evidence, had to be discharged. In Smyrna, in Turkey, they were all arrested for the same offence, and, being tried at the American Consular Court, were found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the English prison at Constantinopile. Their escape was effected by money turnished by Mrs. Chapman, who intrusted it to Howard Adams' French wife, who brited the prison officials. Chapman, owing to a quarrel with Adams, was jeft behind in jati.

THE TRIO IN LONDON.

Howard Adams and win, Bocker and Little Jon then wen to see Mrs. Chapman, at her residence, at No. 46 Maude grove, Chelisca, London, and demanded more money of her. On the 18th of April, 1876, she was found dead from the effect of having inhaled chioroform, which, it is believed, was administered by Howard Adams. Adams is now in Europe; he has lost two dingers on his left hand and has a ship in full sail tatlood on hits breast. He used to keep a billiard sail on in Ferritory.

AN EXPERT PRISON BREAKER.

Police Justice Davis, of Jersey City, sent a notorious character, named James Lee, to the Penitentiary for three months yesterday morning. Lee had been disorderly conduct. He had removed some bricks near the register and had almost succeeded in making his escape when he was detected by Deorman McLoughlin. He was then removed to another cell. Some time ago he made his escape from the Pententuary and previous to that he escaped twice from just.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OPPONENTS OF THE WIGWAM ORGANIZING-THEIR FALL PLAN OF OPERATIONS-THE MANHATTAN CLUB'S RECEPTION TO TILDEN

AND ROBINSON. Although hearly five months must elapse before nother election comes around, the local politicians are busy in forecasting and prospecting upon the future. The City Hall is their headquarters for assem-House's caucus chamber, the Department of Public Works and the Aldermanic secret room have become rendezvous for political bargaining and discussion.

It appears to be conceded that Mr. John Kelly made positive request of the Mayor to appoint Alderman Purroy Police Commissioner. Mayor Ely as positively declined, and still insists upon it that this commission shall be non-partisan. Tammany Hail, represented by the Comptroller and the democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, comes forward and insists that to the victors belong the spoils," and that no republican is entitled to paironage or place under the city government. They want the lowes and fishes equally vided among the faithful—the boys who have run the machine in the "deestricks."

Here is the first material hitch between the "Boss of Tammany and the Mayor of the city. All who know Mr. Keliy's temperament are aware that opposition to his political requests is followed by bitter and unroleuting animostry. Therefore if the gentleman really requested the Mayor to nominate Purroy a breach has been established between the two officials which threatens to widen before the fail election.
INSIDE POLITICAL BARGAINING.

A large disaffected democratic army opposed to Tammany Hall can always be found in New York city. It is an undoubted fact that this element can win in two dections out of three by combining solidly with the fity thousand republican votes of the metropolis. Last year it was a difficult matter to form such a combinaton in consequence of the Presidential contest. The anti-lummany democracy estensibly surrendered in the face of the danger which threatened Tilden in this State in the event of a combination. The real truth of the matter seems to be that the republicans and was used and certain promises made to certain republican and anti-Tammany loaders by which their riends were to be retained in office. Some say the place of Police Commissioner Erhardt, a republican. was designated as part of this bargain. There is a good deal of plausibility about such a statement, and subsequent events have not disproved it. But whispers adbered to. Then, too, the rank and file of the republican party have become thoroughly disgusted with the leadership exhibited last fall. They consider the placing of a straight ticket in the field by their leaders, in order to tasure the election of Tammany's ticket to

placing of a straight ticket in the field by their leaders, in order to insure the election of Tammany's ticket, to be a piece of tracelery which cannot be forgiven. They want new men at the helm. They believe that if a combination had been unde with the Germans and anti-faminanylies such a ticket (probably with the exception of the Mayoralty candidate) would have been triumphanity elected, an expectation of this character was by no means visionary.

New that the whole undercurrent of this game has been thoroughly understood a new departure is commanded. The republicans, baving sold out to Tammany last tall, they cannot afford to try the experiment again this year. Consequently a strong impotus has been given to the preliminary inovements of the disaffected democracy. They have commenced to organize, and a lew weeks more will hear their drumbetts in the streets, on the sen shore and at the summer resorts in various parts of the State.

ANTI-TAMMANY OFERATIONS.

Like good generals, who examine the field thoroughly before a vanicing on the foc, the anti-trammany tes lave drawn up their plan of attack. One of the leaders yesterday and to the fixial representative—"It is well known that Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer will allow their names to be used by the independents for Aldermen-atlange. The republicans will join with this party by nominating two men of similar standing in the community. The district candidates for Aldermen will also be men of high character, and, as far as possible, taken from the business classes, such a ticket will no doubt be successful. A like combination will be made upon the county ticket, as there are to be chosen a Register, a Judge of the Supreme Gourt, and two Marine Court Judges. It is woll known that those who opposed a combination last fail now admit the great mistake they made. The organizing of the independent democracy is in the hands of men who wish good nomness for A dermen, Senators and Assemblymen as against Mr. Kelly and his Board of Alderman it is likely that he w

"Well, it is rumored that a bargain was made with "Well, it is rumored that a bargain was made with Tammany Hall upon the Omnibus and other bills relating to retrenchment in this city. Since the vito of the bill Tammany gives Triden, Hendricks, Roomset and Dorsheimer a reception at the Manhattan Club, Kelly opposed Filden for the Prestenency, and the latter having no faith in Tammany Hall caused the filden and Hendricks Centra. Club to manage his campaign in this city hast fait. This club was composed of some of our test and most score young men. To-day those same young men are the most energetic members of our new organization. They argue, from the principles of the platforms adopted at St. Lous and Saratoga, that the democracy favored retrenchment; but when they see Governor Rebinson bending to the will of Kelly they give notice that they will not follow those pretended reformers any further. Dorsheimer, the most rampant against Kelly, has forgotten the past and formed a copartnership with Wingate, the Comptroller's private courses."

"The Manhattan Reception."

"What is the meaning of the Manhattan Club reception."

"This demonstration is arranged to give the impures

"This demonstration is arranged to give the impre-"This demonstration is arranged to give the impression that everything is lovely in the democratic fold; but I can tell you that many a face seen at the State Convention hereotore from this city will not be recognized there again for some years to come. I have no doubt that Filden has his eyes on the United States Senatorship, but what will become of his chances if the republicans should carry the State next November?"
It is also given out by several politicians with whom the dikand representative talked that a serious break has taken place between Commissioner Campoell and Mr. Keily. The reasons given for this disagreement are that the Comptroller does not like the position taken by the Department of Piblic Works against him in discussing the relorth bills at Albany. A serious fight may ensue as to this department in making up the budget for 1878. Threats of reducing the appropriation are already heard.

The above in brief are the sentiments of those who oppose fammany Hall in this city. The ball has been deat party. It may not stop until it assumes powerful force.

STRAWBERRIES AND ROSES.

The annual exhibition of strawberries, roses and floral designs of the New York Horticultural Society will be held at Gilmore's Garden next Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14. It will be opened Wednes-day atternoon at two o'clock and continued Wednesday evening, Thursday atternoon and evening, in conjunc-tion with Gimere's fland. The display will be an ex-tensive one, including many rare and splendid speci-mens of fruit and flowers.

Soydam street, in the Lafayette district of Jersey City, was on Friday night the scene of a tragedy from the excitement of which the residents of that peacetu section have not yet recovered. It appears that a man named Frederick Bauers, who was formerly employed in the abatter at Communipaw, managed to accumu late sufficient money to purchase a home for himself the house by the Provident institution for Savings, and ex-Police Commissioner Keeney was on the bond the abattor was transferred from Communi-Bauers met reverses, and times gradually became worse, . The interest on the mortgage was not paid and a foreclosure was the result. He had as tenants in the building John McGovern and his wife, and after the foreclosure Mr. Keeney told McGovern not Bauers became dispirited at the prospect of losing ner. On Friday evening he threw McGovern's wife out of doors because she would not recognize him any longer as owner of the premises. When McGovern returned from his work he found his wife on the side-walk without shawl or bounet. He nurried to the Fourth precinct station and told his story to Captain Lennon, who referred him to Justice McGoy for a warrant. Constable Charles Koeble was detailed to serve it, and as Bauers was represented to be a desperate man the consuble took with him Officer Smith and Constable Meyer.

AN EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

When they arrived at the house they found it currounded by an excited crowd, Koeble rang the heil. "Who's there?" asked Bauers. "I am Constable Koeble; I have a warrant for your body and I demand admission."

Koebie; I have a warrant for your body and I demand admission."

"You can't get in here," replied Bauers, raising the screen in the window on the flist floor and shuting it down again.

Koeble throw one leg over the window sill and tried to clutch Bauers, but the latter stepped quickly saide and fired a revelver, the ball bassing through the lapped of Koeble's coat and glancing from the vest without inflicting any injury. Koeble jumped in through the window, and by the light of the lamp outside could see the gleam of Bauers' pixel pointed at him. Koeble raised his revolver and both went off simultaneously, the buildt from Bauers' pixel whitzing past Koeble's ear. Bauers then backed into a room, and hiling himself behind the door put ins hand out with the revolver presented. Koeble fired at the hand and then retreated benind a bureau, Bauers again firing wide of the mark. The two officers that Koeble brought with him stood quietly outside all this time, and koeble cried out to them to go to the rear of the bouse and prevent Bauers' escape. Meanwhite Captain Lennon, with Roundsman Melberney and Officer Manning, arrived at the seene and were admitted into the house by Mrs. Bauers, though not without great refuelance. A searon was made, but Bauers bad fled. The officers have in wait near the house for two hours, when they heard a door close and a tew seconds later they heard a mau groaning. They proceeded to the house and found Eauers lying at the foot of the stoop leading to the back door. He was mouning heavily. His hands were clasped across his stomach and he was writhing with palls. In answer to the officers he said he had been shot in the stomach. When asked for his pistol be pointed to a dowe cot and said the officers would find it there. One of the officers looked at it and said that the chambers were all empty, to which Bauers replied, "I know it; you would not have taken may so easily if my aminumition had not given out."

Bauers replied, "I know it; you would not have taken may so easily if my aminumition "You can't get in here," replied Bauers, raising the freen in the window on the first floor and shutting it

tion. He is a thin, resolute looking man, in the prime of life, with an expression rather kindly than otherwise.

THE OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

Koeble made a statement, in which he said that Baners had the reputation of being a desperate man, and accordingly he brought Meyer and Smith to assist him. His version of the allray is as follows:—"I went to the house and rang the bell. Bauers showed up the window and asked who was there. I take him I was Constande Charles Koeble, with a warrant for his body and for admittance into the house. He shut down the wire serven of the window, and I littled it up and put one leg in and grabbed him. He at once fired a shot, which passed along the left breast of my yest and passed out through the cout and inplet thereot. I looked for him in the room and saw him standing with his pistol simed at me and I fired at him. He returned the fire and rau into a back room and partly shut the door. I said, 'Fred Bauers, come peaceably with me,' and he fired the third shot and stood with the pistol outside the crack in the door. I fred at his pistol hand, hoping to disable him, when he shut the door. I wont out to the front of the house and told Meyer to go the back of the house and watch. He did so, together with Officer Smith. We wanted a while and heard nothing, and Meyer went for Captain Lesnen, who came with Officer Merkerney. We searched the premises, yard and tarn and found no one. Smith, Meloraey and I stayed around nearly two hours, and I beard some one yell 'Oh! In the yard. We went there and found Bauers lying grouning on the stones near the door. I asked bim where the pistol was, and he sais 'up by the pigeon holes in the oarn.' We went up and found it, Bauers lying grouning on the stones near the door. I asked him where the pistol was, and he said up by the pigeon holes in the ourn. We went up and found it, where he had been sitting looking out. It was empty, we not him in a wagon and took him to the station

CHEAP CABS.

THE CAB KING INTERVIEWED-HE PLEDGES "JOHN BULL" TO GIVE US THE BOON ON OCTOBER 1-DRIVERS TO BE STOCKHOLD-

The letter of Mr. Frank Kavanagh, published in the HERALD recently, in which suggestions are made as to how a deserving class of tollers—viz., the back drivers and back owners of the city—can aid a great public reform and at the same time benefit themselves, has attracted considerable attention. Last evening a reporter of the HERALD called upon Mr. Kavanagh at his hotel, when the following interview was had :-

REPORTER-Mr. Kavanagh, I have called to request your views on the prospects of your company. Have you received sufficient encouragement to justify you in assuring our people that we are to have cheap cabs? Mr. Kavanage—I say yes; there has been already subscribed a sufficient sum to guarantee success to the movement, and here is a despatch (showing it) from Mr. Simon Hamberger calling for \$1,000 of stock. This makes the entire stock subscribed for \$161,700. Then we have promised subscriptions that awell the total to

scribe more can you give the public assurances that the English capitalists will give us the service so much

Mr. Kavasaon-I certainly can. We cannot invest our surples money in England (even in real estate) and our surples money in England (even in real cente) and tealize over four or five per cent, whereas from the three years' experiment of cheap cabs in London we have realized thirty per cent every year on the nominal capital. It is more than that on the actual paid up capital. It is more than that on the actual paid up capital. From estimates carcitutly collated here and in Philadelphia, where the experiment is now being tried, as to cost of running cabs and probable carnings, we are sure of carning at least twonty-seven per cent on the nominal capital of \$250,000.

REPORTER—What difficulty presents used to the completion of the organization?

Mr. KAYANAGH—We should have started as an English company entirely, and have storted as an English company entirely, and have storted as an English company entirely, and have storted for our cate to operate and our drivers to solicit parrons. The inter, under the esty ordinances, must be estimate for six months at least, as I am intorned by May or Ely from whom I have secured assurances of his willingness to aid any enterprise that is likely to beneut the people of the city.

REPORTER—In the event of your failure to secure a sufficient number of resident stockholders to form an American board of five directors, what course do you propose to pursue?

Mr. KAYANAGH—I cannot tell, We must under the law have directors, each of which shall have a bonat and storted and the course of the city, and Mr. KayaNaGH—I cannot tell, We must under the law have directors, each of which shall have a bonat and storted parter of the city, and Mr. Hamberger, of Philadelphia, who have taken over the required amount of stock. All of these, as well as Messrs, Daniols, Burris and Trowbridge, are eligible for the American directory, but the difficulty is to get them to devote their time to the details of the company, as all of them have avocations that require their attention. realize over four or five por cent, whereas from the

REPORTER -- Your letter to the HERALD, Mr. Kavanagh, proposes to interest the present drivers of backs and coaches in the enterprise. What can you say on that point? Does it meet with layor from them? Mr. KAVANAGH.—We propose to give our drivers \$1 80 per day. REPORTER—But the cardivers are paid from \$2 to

Reported—But the cardivers are paid from \$2 to \$2 25 per day.

Mr. Kavaxacu—Very true, for seventeen hours' work, but we will give them \$1 50 for eight hours' work and twelve per cent on the receiple of each day exceeding a supulated sum. The proposition meets with layor at their hands, and to-day fully twenty drivers called on me at our bankers' and offered to take stock, provided the commany would take it out in

TRAGEDY IN JERSEY CITY.

FISTOL PRACTICE IN THE DARKNESS—A MAN
RESISTS ARREST, FIRES ON AN OFFICER AND
IS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Suydam street, in the Lafayette district of Jersey

Mr. Morris, of White, Morris & Co., bankers for the Manhattan Cab Company, yesterday stated to a Herant reporter that the prospect for the early completion of the organization is very flattering. Additional subscriptions were taken yesterday that swell the total to about \$170,000, where considerably more a promised. The promoters of the enterprise do not desire to call a meeting for the selection of afrectors, &c., until \$30,000 mere is taken. This sum, it is behaved, will be taken in the course of a few days. It is expected that once of the European steamers due to-day will bring the second instalment of money invested by the English capitalists in the enterprise.

SUMMER MORTALITY.

FEITD AIR, UNWHOLESOME FOOD, FILTH AND TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I would be obliged if you would call the attention of EASE AMONG CHILDREN-SWILL MILK-A

WORTHLESS BOARD. The excessive heat of the past few weeks at this early season directs attention to the large death rate in this city during the summer months and the causes for the same. During the season of 1876 the mortality among young children was very high, some weeks the death rate amounting to 1,300, the prevailing disorder being diseases of the digestive system and the brain. The HERALD has repeatedly directed attention to this condition of affairs, and has pointed out the fact that this dreadful destruction of infant life was not alone due to the great heat of the summer months, but also to the disgustingly bad saultary condition of the city. particularly in the poorer and more densely populated

quarters.
In Philadelphia and Boston no such disregard of huquence is that although both these cities are subject to the same climatic conditions their death rates are far less than New York, while in some respects they are not located in a saustary point of view in as favor able a position as this city.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTE.

Last summer the mortality among children under impossible to arrest this terrible loss of hie. The bealth officials were powerless in the matter and seemed completely ignorant of the causes that produced this great mortality, so much so that the Health Board found it necessary to make a sanitary survey of the city and house to house inspec tion, clearly showing that they were ignorant of the true condition of New York so far as the public health was concerned. A rapid inspection was made of the tenement districts, and it was found that the excessive death rate among children was due to three causes— unwholesome food, dirt and impure air. The action of like that of the man locking the stable door after the horse was stolen, for the excessive loss of life from

measures.

UNWIGLESOME FOOD.

One of the principal causes of the high death rate in New York among young children is the consumption of impure and unwholesome food; this is the case is an especial degree with milk, because it forms the chief food for children under two years and a half old. This being so, it will be at once seen how important a matter it is to exercise a strict watch and supervision over the same of this article in this city. Mik, of all other articles used as food, is the most difficult to keep pure and in a wholesome condition, for it is easily affected by heat, and becomes rapidly poisonous and dangerous in its effects after exposure in a four atmosphere, for it rapidly absorbs the impure particles in four air and becomes decomposed.

SWILL MIK.

in its effects after exposure in a low atmosphere, for it rapidly absorbs the impure particles in foul air and becomes decomposed.

Mi, in conjunction with those evils, the milk is fainted in its very source, as from disease in the cows, or from the bad and improper feeding of these animals, it can easily be estimated the dangerous effect such a feed world have on the human system, particularly in the case of young children. A large percentage of the deaths from intestinal disorders among young children are due to this source of disease, for the use of impure milk produces immediately distributed assess, particularly during warm weather.

The recent exposures made by the light in relation to swill milk show to what an alarming extent this business is darried on, and while the health officials of this cry were fighting about the distribute of good milk with pure water but hitle or no affection. At the present time in proper measures have been adopted for the prevention of this introduction of this diseased milk from New Jersey and Long Island, or, is lack from the countes of this State. The lactometer will not show that the milk is unfit for use if it comes up to the required standard of density, and the fluid may be absorately possorous and be passed as good in the united state of the interaction of change and it is about time so a characters be had to a microscopic or chemical analysis.

This instrument for estimating the purity of milk has been long out of use in England, France and it most parts of Europe, writing on the subject of swill milk in this city, asys;—"in New York great many has resulted from the use of such milk. Milk rapidly generates long; and vibriones, and in the disease known as 'chrash' may be connected with them, for fuggiare found in the objects that form. The swill milk, or that from cows fed on distilers' grains and wash, is

that from cows led on distributes' grains and wash, is notoriously insubolections in New York."

The overreweding of human beings into dark and fifty desellings, whose soything like pure, air and provide the light of the part of the provided of the part of the health of the provided of the law shows the majority of the poorer tensions but lattle or to provision is made for the ventuation of the buildings. The foot gases and emanations from the delective and worse than uncleas drain and sewer pipes poison the atmosphere and makes these places centres for the production of the lowest types of disease. Lowe have been passed providing for the provides that there shall be a trabson without opening rom each siceping apartments are not planned to provide for the admission of iresh air. Free, the law prevides that there shall be a trabson without opening rom each siceping apartment into the public hair. But time law, even it carried out, does not remely the evil, for the air in the halls of such destinags Is as bad and impore as within the dwelling forms.

The effects of such a system can be estimated if to these evils we and that of the extreme heat of the habitants themselves. Under such of the high the provides themselves. Under such of carried has a more didition. It is a strange fact that on the part of the sinilary and thorities of New York a peranetal desire has aways been shown. For the most part from intestinal and brain disorders. It is a strange fact that on the part of the sinilary and thorities of New York a peranetal desire has aways remained as the content of the property of the popuration of the public health papers are found upon every conceivable subject, but the grad and important one to the people of this cap, "what shall be done to improve the tonement unitings for the popuration of the popuration of the popuration of t

Officer Gustavo A. Wessman, of Brooklyn mounted police, was yesterday prerented with a niver badge in recognition of his bravery in stopping a pair of run-away horses attached to a truck in which were three OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

Nors .- Letters totended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing .-ED. HERALD.

THE PRICE OF COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-How long will it be before coal men find out the price of coal? We have to pay \$5 for every ton.
MARY AMES.

A ROTTEN TELEGRAPH POLE TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD'-

; would call the attention of the proper authorities

WORSE THAN MAIDIN LANE

the Street Commissioners to the condition of Sixth avenue, from Forty-second street to the Park. It is worse than Maiden lane.

A RESIDENT.

A WAIL FROM CLARKSON STREET. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

to the fact that Clarkson street has not been cleaned slace the year—weil, the oldest inhabitant cannot remember the year, but I think it must have been some time after the signing the Declaration of Independence INQUIRER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-Are we obliged to have immense drays standing op-posite our residences Suudays and all times? We have been driven from our windows and doors by the vile uses they are put to by every loaser that passes. Please help us in your invaluable column. TAXPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:-Please call the attention of the owners or of the Department of Public Works to the walk between No. Department is running to the property of the property of age, and soventy years of age, tall and got hurs. This place had better be repaired.

DANGERUUS.

A PLEA FOR CONCEALED WEAPONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:-I saw this morning an article in your valuable "Complaint Book" about concealed weapons. Now, Mr. Editor, why not allow a gentleman to go armed for protection, when the ruillan will do it in deflace of law; and, if am correctly historned, there is now no law against carrying pistols and I hope none will be passed. I will sign as one who carries a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I would like to call your attention once more to the Union Ferry Company. An I crossed the Fuiton ferry this morning I invested in twenty-five cents' worth of tickets, and when I counted them I found that I had received but fourteen tickets, when I immediately returned to the ticket seller and inquired, but I got no satisfaction. Can not the Union Ferry Company put a stop to this gross outrage on the public? C. W. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-College of the City of New York have just admitted all candidates who had fifty per cent, on their examination papers. How does it happen that the faculty of the Normal College require seventy per ceat for admission? Why this difference in favor of the boys? Why require twenty per cont. more from the girls? Would not the reverse be more rational? This is woman's rights with a vengeance. Both colleges are under the same Board of Education. Let the Board see that justice is done to the girls.

JUSTITIA.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :er'a' letter yesterday on 'Marriage Announcements.' Growler" is wrong, as well as yourself and custom. The Episcopal ritual everywhere uses the word "together." So that while you may may, "A married to B," it would be more proper to say "A and B married together." Simply to say "A and B were married," does not convey the information they were married or united together, for A might have been married to C and B to D. Let no "Reform" then read thus:—"diareled, on June 6, by the Rev. Snipes, A and B, together," F. G. S.

CITY MAIL DELIVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I wish to know it there is not some way to secure a more prompt delivery of mail matter at the General

Friday evening in the district attached to station E It was addressed very plainly to a box at the General Oiwas put in the tox.

DRUGGISTS' CLERKS.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The New York Elevated Railroad Excursion and Banquet.

WILL AND WAY TO SUCCESS

Spirited Speeches and a Lively Interest Shown in the Engrossing Subject.

An invitation was sent by the Secretary of the New York Elevated Railroad Company to an excursion over the road vesterday, followed by a lunch at Delmon rapid transit cause participated, numbering nearly three hundred. The excursion train left the South terry depot at 12:05. It consisted of nine cars, which were comfortably filled. The train arrived at the ferry on its return at 1:20. The guests and directors of the road tuen marched to Delmonico's, at Beaver and William streets, where, after the lunch was par-taken of, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, president of the road, made an address. He stated that he believed that elevated roads were the only solution of the problem of rapid transit. The New York Elevated Road had gained a large degree of public favor after a great deal

AN ENGINEER'S REPORT. Mr. Field then rend the following report of Captain

Douglas Galton, Royal Engineer, C. B., F. R. S., on the New York Elevated Railroad:—

12 CHESTER STREET, GROSVENOR GATE, LONDON, May 23, 1877.

Mr. Field further stated that no accidents of any

read the following:-LETTER OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

Mr. Cyrus W. FishD:—
My Dran Sin—I am prevented by an imperative engagement from accepting the invitation of your committee to make a "ten minute speed." at the rapid transit meeting. I true it will be a success. Next to a good city government, the first need of the metropolis at this manner it sate and regular transit by steam, above ground, from one end of the city to the other through such streets as are available for the purpose, and for public benefit. There are three obstudera:—

of the city to the other through such streets as are available for the purpose, and for public benefit. There are three obstacles:—

First-Private property claims, which are necessarily to be determined by the courts, but which the history of public improvements shows must yield in the end, by legal means, to a paramount public need.

Second-The horse railroad corporations now in possession of the streets, which furnish them their road beds graded, paved and lighted at public expense. They acquired this rice frameline from the State on the plea of giving the public a new and improved use of the streets. Now they want to restrict the march of transit improvement to the speed of a Third Avenue or Sixth Avenue Railroad car. The public is very indusigent to the horse railroad powers that be, but it is intelerable that they should dictate the minimum of speed and the maximum of discomfort in railroad transit between up town and down town.

Third-Tale legislative obstructions at Albany. These seem the most torsuidable, but they must give way before asserted nobic opinion and organized public effect. To these forces we one the passage of the resolution submitting insconstitutional amendments to the people, by which we hope for improved city government, and a like effort on behalf of rapid transit ought to be equally successful.

It was perhaps too much to expect any sound legislation in aid of assess toomountion from a Legislature which broke down on an "caminous bill," but let us hops for better things at the next assion. Yours, cory truty.

New York, Jane 3, 1877.

Mr. Field was followed by Mr. L. N. Fuller, who was

Mr. Field was followed by Mr. L. N. Fuller, who was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Molier, acting as chairman of

Dr. R. H. Gilbert, the projector of the Gilbert Eleva-

ted Railway, was loudly called for and spoke as fol-

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN-When I came here to-day to join you on this pleasant excursion and participate in this generous hospitality I had no idea of Monday afternoon. The envelope was stamped at the General Office at an A. M. June 2 (Saturday), so that it must have been in the Post Office from early Mr. H. B. Cladin, who stands just back of me, would would be strong and to the point, than that you should listen to any words of mine; but as you insist upon my

begins of the case of the control of